

# NASA TECH BRIEF

## *Marshall Space Flight Center*



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### Solar -Energy Absorber: Active Infrared (IR) Trap Without Glass

#### The problem:

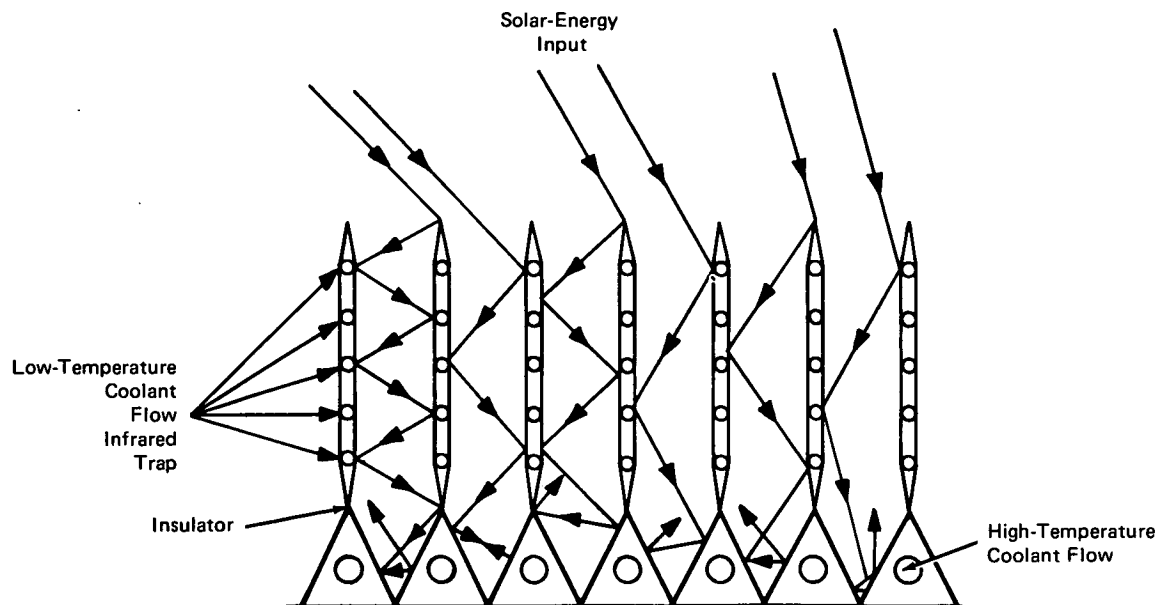
Present solar-energy absorbers, used in trapping solar radiation for thermal-to-electrical conversion systems, operate at efficiencies of up to 86 percent. The basic reason for the energy loss is the absorber configuration. A typical absorber collects solar heat through several glass plates located above the absorber surface. The effectiveness of heat transfer between the plates depends largely on their temperature difference: the larger this difference, the more effective the heat transfer. As solar energy penetrates the plates, a large part of it is trapped in the glass. As a result, the temperature difference between the plates is minimum, with a corresponding reduction in absorber efficiency.

#### The solution:

Absorber efficiency can be improved to 90 percent by removing the glass plates and using active infrared traps.

#### How it's done:

The new absorber configuration incorporates louvers which serve as infrared radiation traps (see figure). The traps have a coolant conveyed through ducts to trap any visible light incident on the absorber surface. The light is absorbed as infrared energy by the cooling medium, which collects the heat and carries it to where it is used.



Solar-Energy Absorber: Active Infrared Trap Without Glass

(continued overleaf)

**Notes:**

1. The new absorber configuration may be of interest to manufacturers of solar absorbers and to engineers and scientists developing new sources of energy.
2. Requests for further information may be directed to:  
Technology Utilization Officer  
Marshall Space Flight Center  
Code A&PS-TU  
Marshall Space Flight Center, Alabama 35812  
Reference: B73-10485

**Patent status:**

Inquiries concerning rights for the commercial use of this invention should be addressed to:

Patent Counsel  
Marshall Space Flight Center  
Code A&PS-PAT  
Marshall Space Flight Center, Alabama 35812

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